

ARRESTS OF POLES PLACED NEAR 1,000

Tanks Guard East German Border to Prevent Flight After Poznan Riots

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Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, July 2—The number of persons arrested following the crushing of last week's riots in Poznan, Poland, was reported today to be nearing 1,000. Most of the prisoners were said to be young.

Tanks were reported patrolling the Polish-East German border. These appeared to be precautions against a mass flight from Poznan.

West German journalists who arrived today from Poznan disclosed the latest developments. They had been attending the international fair in the city in western Poland when the rioting began Thursday.

Martial law, proclaimed in Poznan Thursday night, was relaxed somewhat last night. The curfew that confined people within doors during night hours was suspended.

Food supplies were reported beginning to improve. However, queues were said to be seen in front of food stores.

The travelers reported uniformed men with machine pistols and steel helmets were patrolling the railroad station.

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Associated Press Radiophoto

ON GUARD IN POZNAN: Militia men posted at entrance to the security police headquarters in the Polish city on Sunday following the rioting that broke out last Thursday. Windows were smashed when rioters stormed the building.

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Moving in groups of six, they watched everyone boarding the international trains. Travelers who arrived in Berlin this morning said they had seen two youths taken from the train in Kunovice, at the Polish border.

However, other travelers said the Polish guards were polite and did not seem to be at all strict.

Reporters from Western countries who were in Poznan were not permitted to telephone their newspapers during the rioting, it was said.

All Communist functionaries encountered by the German journalists over the week-end declared that the uprising was instigated by "the Gehlen organization." This is an anti-Communist intelligence organization centered in West Germany. It is said to be directed by Reinhard Gehlen, a former lieutenant general and intelligence officer in the German Army during World War II.

The reporters who had been on the scene said they thought the rioting appeared to be a spontaneous expression of discontent.

One newspaper woman, who said she had been confined to her hotel for thirty hours because fighting was going on beneath her window, called the uprising an outburst of Polish nationalism aimed at the Soviet Union. The demonstrators, she said, sang an old Polish church song, "With God for Poland's Freedom."

She said she had seen demonstrators tearing up Soviet flags and pictures. She said they cried, "Give us the goods that are being exported to the Soviet Union!"

The journalists agreed that many of the rioters were young men. Some young men told reporters they had been out of work for years. The Poles in general complained that workers were underpaid.

'Provocateurs' Assailed

The explanation that the rioting was the work of provocateurs was stressed in a dispatch from Warsaw sent out tonight by A. D. N., East German news agency. According to this dispatch, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party was being deluged with letters and resolutions from workers who condemned the "provocation" in Poznan.

Investigators are said to be trying to discover "why the party organization in Poznan had neglected its watchfulness and why it had been unable to recognize the planned provocation in time."